(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2655.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1797.

HAGUE, *September* 12.

THE hotel of the French minister here has been illuminated on account of the new revolution which has taken place in France, and a general illumination is spoken of; for if this revolution had not happened, the royal party would have accomplished their designs, and the old order of things would also have been restored here.

Our troops have just been disembarked from the fleet in the Texel.

September 16.

Twenty-one commissioners have been appointed to prepare the new constitution, six of whom are from the province of Holland, and the greater proportion are devoted to the revolutionary party. The choice of president has fallen upon the representative BLOS from Amstel.

Yesterday the Cisalpine republic was mentioned for the first time in our convention. The Directory expressed their wishes to be united by the bonds of friendship and brotherhood to the Batavian republic.

The troops disembarked from the fleet in the Texel, are not returned into garrison: they are cantoned in quarters. Four battalions are gone to Friesland, and as many to Overyssel. The rest are gone into North Holland. The transport ships remain till further orders in the Texel.

The minister Meyer has been recalled from France, on account of his being thought to favour the royalist party.

Orders have been given for all French emigrants to leave the republic.

General Hoche has intimated that there is a body of French emigrants and other disaffected persons on our borders, of whom it is necessary to take some notice.

COLOGNE, *September* 10.

A remarkable change has taken place here. The friends of revolution have had the upper hand, and have followed the example of the Cisalpiners. The whole government, the treasury, and archives, all in their hands. The consequence has been, the solemn renunciation of all connexion with the government of the empire. Intermediate commissioners and new municipalities are established here, at Aachan, Trier and Coblentz, under the protection of the French republic, and under the name of the *Cierbenanisch Republic* (Republic on this side the Rhine), formally declared independent, and to it are annexed several small adjoining districts of territory on the Upper Rhine. Information of this change has been sent to Paris, and general Hoche has been invited to provide them with a provisional Directory, till the people can be assembled to form a regular constitution.

The consequences of this revolution cannot at present be estimated; it will doubtless give France new and important resources.—One consequence amongst others, will be the confiscation of all the cloysters, and the estates of the princes and of the clerical order, which make three fourths of the whole country.

September 17.

The plan of the French to republicanise the country on this side the Rhine every day developes itself. Yesterday at noon the independence of this place was publicly declared, and the tree of liberty planted. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the civil and military authorities. In several other places yesterday and the day before, the tree of liberty was also planted.

VIENNA, *September* 16.

It was to-day reported here that peace had been concluded betwixt the emperor and the French republic; but this report is not officially announced. It is hoped, however, that a fortnight will determine the matter. Though much depends upon the event of the negotiations at Lisle, as our cabinet is closely bound with that of England: or there is little doubt that France would wish to conclude peace with us, and leave England to herself.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August* 10.

The greatest part of the city of Seutari has been destroyed by fire. It is not known how it broke out, but 3000 houses have been reduced to ashes.

COPENHAGEN, *September* 16.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the town of Nyburg, which, owing to the weather being very strong at the time, consumed 141 houses, about one third part of the whole place. The loss is estimated at 100,000 rix dollars.

September 19.

The mail of yesterday brought news that the pestilence was so violent in the island of Corsica, that [illegible] was issued, "That no ship from the Mediterranean sea shall be admitted into the river Elbe, without being first examined at Cuxhaven by the proper officer at Ritzbuttle, and permission obtained."

UDINE, *September* 6.

On the 1st inst. the first conference on the subject of peace was held at Passeriano, betwixt the different belligerent powers. It continued nearly six hours. On the 3d, general Buonaparte arrived here to assist at the negotiation, and since then is has daily continued betwixt him, general Clarke, and the Austrian minister. The congress is held at the house of the marquis of Gallo. The French military surround the place, and the fortifications continue to be replenished.

MILAN, *September* 9.

The government of Genoa on the 4th instant, experienced a serious shock. The exclusion of the priests and nobility from the offices of state, which the new constitution ordains, and the discharge of the old officers, occasioned a formidable tumult.—The aristocratic party, which consisted of the chief citizens, had, at first the advantage, and became masters of the city. But their triumph did not continue long. The democrats united themselves, and were assisted by the French troops. A combat took place, in which upwards of 1000 men lost their lives. The French ambassador, Faypoult, and the Corsican general, Casabianca, it is said, were at the head of the democratic party. Since then, Genoa is surrounded by French troops.

September 11.

The Executive Directory has decreed, that until the formation of a general law for the whole Cisalpine republic, all collections of ecclesiastical benefices, except curacies, shall remain provisionally suspended.

PETERSBURG, *September* 7.

His majesty of all the Russias has assigned to Louis XVIIIth the sum of two millions of roubles, to enable him to purchase land either in Russia or Germany. The emperor has also charged prince Kiviskank to receive every invidual of the army of Conde, who may desire to enter into the service of Russia.

BOURDEAUX, *October* 3.

We read, in No. 8 of the Frondeur, that general Buonaparte, being informed that the emperor had formed a secret league with the court of Rome, the object of which was to surprise him, had himself turned the tables upon these two perfidious allies, and that his first coup-de-main had been to surround 30,000 men, and make them lay down their arms, and that he meant to proceed to Rome, to chastise them into good faith, and open the eyes of credulous nations, by breaking the talisman of a cunning court, which has owed its too long enjoyed power only to ignorance and superstition.

Thus it seems reserved for the hero of Italy, to efface from the list of the states of Europe, this modern Rome, who has inundated the universe with blood and tears.

We are assured that Cerber, contractor for the horse furniture of the army of Italy, has written home, announcing the signature of the treaty of peace with the emperor.

PARIS, *September* 23.

We can now announce without fear, that Buonaparte has surrounded the troops of the emperor, beyond Udine, and that in the space of six days, or more, he will be at the gates of Vienna, unless a peace, the most honourable and satisfactory, both to us and the Italians, shall be consented to by his Imperial majesty. [Ami des Lois.]

The ridiculous expedition to St. Domingo is suspended; thus 1200 men are saved to the country, for they would most indubitably have been sacrificed. Twelve hundred men to reduce our colonies! It was nothing more than deriding the unhappy colonists. It was the work of Carlot. He did not cease to struggle for four or five days to obtain these twelve hundred men. The insurgents, upon seeing this pitiful army disembark, might have exclaimed with Mithridates, "It is too much if it comes as an embassy, and it is not sufficent if it comes as an enemy," but with this difference, that the little Roman army conquered Mithridates, and there is every thing to fear, that the little French army would have been beaten by the insurgents.

September 25.

Death of General Hoche.

It was yesterday reported that Hoche had been poisoned. To-day they say he died of a polypus of the heart. The following is what the Redacteur says.

"The health of general Hoche had long been on the decline, but not so as to excite immediate apprehension of death. It is said his sudden death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel. The republic has lost in him one of its best generals, and one of its most estimable citizens."

General Lemoine is appointed commander of the 17th division, in the room of Augereau.

September 28.

The three negotiators, from the United States are arrived.

The following letter from Italy, which is authentic, would induce one to believe that not the best understanding exists between the court of Vienna and the prince of Conde. It is written by an officer of rank under prince Charles, to his brother. It is as follows:

"Our generals are much surprised at the new conspiracy discovered in France, and are sorry it existed. All assure that our court had no hand in it.

"The prince of Conde came the 12th September to visit prince Charles, but was received with the greatest coldness. Prince Charles even told us that he was sorry to see Conde here, and that but for him a definitive treaty would have now been signed.

"While at dinner, Conde received dispatches from Russia relative to his departure for that country with his army. It is certain that he is countenanced only by that court and England. He is totally abandoned by ours. We even have orders to arrest and try all those who shall be found recruiting for him."

LONDON, *September* 15.

The following article we extract from the *Revolateur*, formerly called the *Batave*:

"The administrators of the department of Soane and Loire, dismissed by the government, had the impudence to imprison the courier who brought them the dispatches announcing their dismissal; and it is said that he recovered his liberty only by the energy of the republicans of Macon, who flew to arms, and did not quit them till their demands were complied with. The administrators of the Allier, supported by all the cut-throats they could collect, also commenced an insurrection against the government."

"On the appointment of Merlin of Douai and Francois de Neufchateau to the Directory, we hear that Gohier and Garat, both ex-ministers, are named as candidates to replace the first as minister of justice, and Ginguene to be minister of the interior. The Directory are now employed in this appointment. It is believed Danou will be appointed to some important place—That of director of public instruction would perfectly suit him.

"Many emigrants of distinction have been arrested; it is incredible the number of passports that the central office have issued."

September 20.

Parliament-street, Sept. 19, 1797.

"My lord,

"I think it proper to acquaint your lordship, that a messenger is arrived this evening, with an account, that, in consequence of an intimation from the French plenipotentiaries, lord Malmesbury has quitted Lisle, not having accomplished the object of his mission.

"I have the honour to be,

"My lord,

"Your lordship's most obed. faithful servant,

(Signed) "HENRY DUNDAS."

"Manfion house, Sept. 20, half past

"8 o'clock, A. M.

"A true copy,

"BROOK WATSON, Mayor."

SALEM, *November* 14.

On Saturday arrived brig Leopard, captain Putnam, from Isles of France and Bourbon, 110 days from the latter. He communicates the following articles:—

The convention of the Isle of France have laid a duty of 6 per cent. on all importations, with a duty of half a dollar a tun on all foreign vessels, which took place July 1.

The French examine all neutral vessels which call at the Isle of France with the greatest strictness. A ship under Swedish colours came into Port N. West from Bengal, in order to get some ballast, and a fresh supply of provisions and water: she was libelled, tried, and condemned, vessel and cargo. A Danish bark arrived July 10 from Copenhagen, which had called at the Cape of Good Hope the captain officers and crew were put on board the prison ship, and the vessel's hatchways sealed up.

July 26 there were at the Isle of France three stout frigates, two of which had lately arrived from a cruise, in which they had taken nothing. There were some privateers out, which had been more successful, having sent in several prizes. One prize ship arrived the day the Leopard sailed, and another was momently expected.

BOSTON, *November* 16.

On being informed, yesterday afternoon, of the arrival in the outer harbour, of the ship Merchant, from London, in a short passage, we dispatched a

boat, in order to procure, in season, what intelligence she might have brought; our reporter returned, in company with the ship, about 9 o'clock last evening, and informs, that she left London the 4th of October, but could obtain no papers: he understood from several intelligent passengers on board, that two of the American commissioners, Messrs. Marshall and Pinckney, had received passports from the French Directory, and were actually preparing to set off for Paris; and that an additional passport was received for Mr. Gerry; but whose arrival in Holland, though reported, was not authenticated; this information was received in London by Mr. King from general Pinckney. On any other subject, nothing essential had transpired since the new era of things in France. Peace was despaired of.—

NEW-YORK, *November* 10.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Scovell in St. Domingo, to his owners at this place, dated October 8.

Gentlemen,

"I am very happy to inform you, that on account of the late order from France, *the trial of all the American vessels* bound to British ports IS SUSPENDED. I shall no doubt be liberated. Your schooner Adventure's trial will come on the 21st of this month, when she will most assuredly be cleared. Mr. Casastat, from Rhode-Island is empowered from the judge and council to go up to Porto Rico, and take charge of all the American vessels captured and brought into that port."

November 20.

By the ship Betsey, captain Phelps, arrived from Bristol, in 60 days.

OFFICE OF GENERAL POLICE.

Letter from the commissary of the Executive Power at the central department of the Rhone, to the minister of police.

LYONS, September 9.

The important events which have taken place at Paris, attract universal attention; they have not, however, troubled the commune of Lyons, and still less the department.—Curiosity and uneasiness occupy all minds. The most clear sighted of the merchants and tradesmen already begin to entertain hopes of a change of affairs more favourable to their commercial interests. Malevolence is dismayed and terrified. Its agents a few days ago were much more active than at present. I shall be particular, citizen minister, at this critical period, in informing you of every thing which concerns general or individual safety.

(Signed) SOTTIN.

The commissioner of the Executive Authority in the criminal tribunal of the department of L'Orne, to the minister of justice.

Alencan, 24 Fructidor, Sept. 11.

Citizen minister,

I am this instant informed, that at Sieez preparations had been made for the organization of the national guard; that uniforms with black collars were quite ready, and that the corps were about to be formed into divisions of chasseurs and grenadiers, under the title of Chasseurs and Grenadiers of Pichegru; that at Prenais, in the department of La Sarthe, uniforms had likewise been made, and the plan of insurrection had been entertained.

This proves that it was time to strike the conspirators.

How vast was the scheme of Pichegru! The law which he proposed and carried, was nothing more than one of the means to render the success of it more certain.

Upon this very day were the black collars to have been brought forward, and the satellites of Pichegru to have shewn themselves.

Happily these projects have been disconcerted.

Health and Fraternity,

(Signed) LEROYER LATOURNERIE.

An exact copy. For the minister of justice.

PLEVILLE LE PELLEY, minister of marine.

November 22."

A London paper of the 27th September, states, that general La Fayette and his companions in suffering, are at length delivered from their long and painful captivity. They were released on the 27th of August.

The British parliament were to meet about the middle of this month.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22.

A gentleman of this city, now in France, in a letter to his friend, dated Paris, 30th September, writes, that Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall had arrived there, and were treated with much austerity by citizens Fauchet and Adet, who were appointed to confer with the American commissioners.

Annapolis, November 30.

On Thursday last at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States met both Houses of Congress, in the Representatives' chamber, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I WAS for some time apprehensive that it would be necessary, on account of the contagious sickness which afflicted the city of Philadelphia, to convene the national legislature at some other place; this measure it was desirable to avoid, because it would occasion much public inconvenience, and a considerable public expence, and add to the calamities of the inhabitants of this city, whose sufferings must have excited the sympathy of all their fellow-citizens: Therefore, after taking measures to ascertain the state and decline of the sickness, I postponed my determination, having hopes, now happily realized, that, without hazard to the health of the members, Congress might assemble at this place, where it was next by law to meet. I submit, however, to your consideration, whether a power to postpone the meeting of congress, without passing the time fixed by the constitution upon such occasions, would not be a useful amendment to the law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Although I cannot yet congratulate you on the re-establishment of peace in Europe, and the restoration of security to the persons and properties of our citizens from injustice and violence at sea; we have, nevertheless, abundant cause of gratitude to the source of benevolence and influence, for interior tranquillity, and personal security, for propitious seasons, prosperous agriculture, productive fisheries, and general improvements, and above all, for a rational spirit of civil and religious liberty, and a calm, but steady determination to support our sovereignty, as well as our moral and religious principles, against all open and secret attacks.

Our envoys extraordinary to the French republic embarked; one in July, the other early in August, to join their colleague in Holland. I have received intelligence of the arrival of both of them in Holland, from whence they all proceeded on their journey to Paris, within a few days of the 19th of September. Whatever may be the result of this mission, I trust that nothing will have been omitted on my part to conduct the negotiation to a successful conclusion, on such equitable terms, as may be compatible with the safety, honour, and interest of the United States.—Nothing in the mean-time will contribute so much to the preservation of peace, and the attainment of justice, as a manifestation of that energy, and unanimity of which on many former occasions the people of the United States have given such memorable proofs, and the exertion of those resources for national defence, which a beneficent Providence has kindly placed within their power.

It may be confidently asserted, that nothing has occurred since the adjournment of congress, which renders inexpedient those precautionary measures, recommended by me to the consideration of the two houses, at the opening of your late extraordinary session. If that system was then prudent, it is more so now, as increasing depredations strengthen the reasons for its adoption.

Indeed whatever may be the issue of the negotiation with France, and whether the war in Europe is, or is not to continue, I hold it most certain that permanent tranquillity and order will not soon be obtained: The state of society has so long been disturbed, the sense of moral and religious obligation so much weakened—public faith and national honour have been so impaired, respect to treaties has been so diminished, and the law of nations has lost so much of its force; while pride, ambition, avarice, and violence, have been so long unrestrained, there remains no reasonable ground, on which to raise an expectation that a commerce without protection or defence, will not be plundered.

The commerce of the United States is essential, if not to their existence, at least to their comfort, their growth, prosperity and happiness. The genius, character, and habits of the people are highly commercial; their cities have been formed, and exist upon commerce: our agriculture, fisheries, arts, and manufactures, are connected with, and depend upon it: in short, commerce has made this country what it is, and it cannot be destroyed or neglected, without involving the people in poverty and distress; great numbers are directly, and solely supported by navigation. The faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial and sea-faring, no less than of the other citizens. Under this view of our affairs, I should hold myself guilty of a neglect of duty, if I forbore to recommend, that we should make every exertion to protect our commerce, and to place our country in a suitable posture of defence, as the only sure means of preserving both.

I have entertained an expectation, that it would have been in my power, at the opening of this session, to have communicated to you the agreeable information of the due execution of our treaty with his Catholic majesty, respecting the withdrawing of his troops from our territory, and the demarkation of the line of limits; but by the latest authentic intelligence, Spanish garrisons were still continued within our country, and the running of the boundary line had not been commenced:—These circumstances are the more to be regretted, as they cannot fail to affect the Indians, in a manner injurious to the United States;—still, however, indulging the hope, that the answers which have been given, will remove the objections offered by the Spanish officers, to the immediate execution of the treaty, I have judged it proper, that we should continue in readiness to receive the posts, and to run the line of limits—further information on this subject will be communicated in the course of the session.

In connexion with the unpleasant state of things, on our western frontier, it is proper for me to mention, the attempts of foreign agents to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to excite them to actual hostilities against the United States; great activity has been exerted by these persons, who have insinuated themselves among the Indian tribes, residing within the territory of the United States, to influence them to transfer their affections and force, to a foreign nation, to form them into a confederacy, and prepare them for war against the United States.

Although measures have been taken to counteract these infractions of our rights, to prevent Indian hostilities, and to preserve their attachment to the United States, it is my duty to observe that to give a better effect to these measures, and to obviate the consequences of a repetition of such practices, a law providing adequate punishment for such offences may be necessary.

The commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, to ascertain the river, which was truly intended, under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace, met at Passamaquoddy bay in October, 1796, and viewed the mouths of the rivers in question, the adjacent shores and islands; and being of opinion, that actual surveys of both rivers to their sources were necessary, gave to the agents of the two nations instructions for that purpose; and adjourned to meet at Boston in August; they met, but the surveys requiring more time than had been supposed, and not being then completed, the commissioners again adjourned to meet at Providence in the state of Rhode-Island in June next, when we may expect a final examination and decision.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th article of the treaty, met at Philadelphia, in May last, to examine the claims of British subjects, for debts contracted before the peace, and still remaining due to them, from the citizens, or inhabitants of the United States. Various causes have hitherto prevented any determinations, but the business is now resumed, and doubtless will be prosecuted without interruption.

Several decisions on the claims of the citizens of the United States, for losses and damages sustained by reason of irregular and illegal captures, or condemnations, of their vessels, or other property, have been made by the commissioners in London, conformably to the 7th article of the treaty.—The sums awarded by the commissioners had been paid by the British government; a considerable number of other claims, where costs and damages, and not captured property, were the only objects in question, have been decided by arbitration, and the sums awarded to the citizens of the United States, have also been paid.

The commissioners appointed agreeably to the 21st article of our treaty with Spain met at Philadelphia in the summer past, to examine and decide on the claims of our citizens for losses they have sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic majesty, during the late war between Spain and France—Their sittings have been interrupted, but are now resumed.

The United States being obligated to make compensation for the losses and damages sustained by British subjects, upon the award of the commissioners, acting under the 6th article of the treaty with Great-Britain, and for the losses and damages sustained by British subjects by reason of the capture of their vessels, and merchandise taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and brought into their ports, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the United States, upon the awards of the commissioners, acting under the 7th article of the same treaty; it is necessary that provision be made for fulfilling these obligations.

The numerous captures of American vessels, by cruisers of the French republic, and of some by those of Spain, have occasioned considerable expences, in making and supporting the claims of our citizens, before their tribunals—The sums required for this purpose, have in divers instances, been disbursed by the consuls of the United States; by means of the same captures, great numbers of our seamen have been thrown ashore on foreign countries, destitute of all means of subsistence, and the sick in particular have been exposed to grievous sufferings. The consuls have in these cases also, advanced monies for their relief; for these advances they reasonably expect reimbursements from the United States. The consular act relative to seamen requires revision and amendment; the provisions for their support in foreign countries, and for their return, are found to be inadequate and ineffectual.——Another provision seems necessary to be added to the consular act; some foreign vessels have been discovered sailing under the flag of the United States, and with forged papers. It seldom happens that the consuls can detect this deception, because they have no authority to demand an inspection of the registers and sea-letters.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

It is my duty to recommend to your serious consideration, those objects, which by the constitution are placed particularly within your sphere, the national debts and taxes.

Since the decay of the feudal system, by which the public defence was provided for, chiefly at the expence of individuals, a system of loans has been introduced. And as no nation can raise within the year, by taxes, sufficient sums for its defence and military operations in time of war, the sums loaned and debts contracted have necessarily become the subjects of what have been called funding systems. The consequences arising from the continual accumulation of public debts in other countries, ought to admonish us to be careful to prevent their growth in our own. The national defence must be provided for, as well as the support of government; but both should be accomplished, as much as possible, by immediate taxes, and as little as possible by loans. The estimates for the service of the ensuing year will by my direction be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We are met together at a most interesting period; the situations of the principal powers in Europe are singular and portentous. Connected with some by treaties, and with all by commerce, no important event there can be indifferent to us. Such circumstances call with peculiar importunity, not less, for a disposition to unite in all those measures, on which the honour,

safety, and prosperity of our country depend, than for all the exertions of wisdom and firmness.

In all such measures you may rely on my zealous and hearty concurrence.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Nov. 23, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Friday the 22d day of December next, for CASH,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, a quantity of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, straw, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

In CHANCERY, November 23, 1797.

David M'Mechen, against Richard Curson, and the representatives of William M'Laughlin.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for recording a deed executed by the said Richard Curson and William M'Laughlin, as trustees of William Hammond, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto the complainant all his the said *William Hammond's half share*, and dividend of the estate, real and personal, which he doth now or may hereafter inherit, in consequence of the death of his nephew, Thomas Hughes Hammond, in Anne-Arundel county, and all those tracts of land lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, which were conveyed by James Kelso and James Wilson to said Hammond; on the fourth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, and one tract of land in Accomack county, in Virginia, which was conveyed by a certain John Trakle to the said William Hammond, about the twenty-ninth day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; the bill states, that the said William M'Laughlin, since the execution of the said deed, hath departed this life, leaving no known heirs; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette before the last day of December next, that the said Richard Curson, and the heirs of the said William M'Laughlin, if any such there be, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in May next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKEN up as strays by WILLIAM BRIAN, living on the Head of South river, near Jacob Waters's mill, a pied COW, with a crop and under bit in each ear, and a slit in the right ear, her left horn hangs over her eye,—and a black bull YEARLING, without mark. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property, paying charges, and applying at RICHARD RAWLINGS'S.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 19th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE PLANTATION where WILLIAM POSTON formerly resided, lying in Charles county, near the Cool Springs, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which is a good brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 28, with two chimneys, three convenient rooms below stairs, three above, and three in the cellar, a very good barn, kitchen, corn house, &c. The land is well watered, has a plenty of rail timber and firewood, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Also a lot of eighty-two and one third acres, within half a mile of the above mentioned plantation, lying on Gilbert Swamp, on which is a grist mill in good repair, with two pair of stones, and a bolting cloth; about half the last mentioned lot is rich bottom, and might at a small expence be converted into good meadow; adjoining this lot is another, containing the same number of acres, with about the same quality of bottom; each of them have a sufficiency of rail timber and firewood. The three parcels of land will be sold separately to accommodate purchasers. One years credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a title will be made to the land as soon as the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM POSTON, Trustee.

November 18, 1797. w3

For SALE,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, about twenty-three years of age, he has been accustomed to the work of a plantation, at which he is very expert.

4w J. MURRAY.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on South river.

w3 JASPER E. TILLY.

November 20, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYER, deceased; the lease is for seventy-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of six pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill house, a two story brick dwelling house, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

w5 ALLEN QUYNN, Administrator.

November, 13, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for past favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston bend soal-leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, resin, linseed, whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

Church-street, opposite to Mr. Wharfe's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

The following Articles,

viz.

HAIR-POWDER,

Marshalle, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.

POMATUMS,

Rose, Franchispane, Marshalle, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

SOAPS,

Patent Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, chymical, patent cakes, Liquid for shaving, and common.

Wash Balls of the first quality.

ESSENCES,

Sweet-briar, Sanspareille, Tuberose, Millifleur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanspareille, and Tuberose.

FOR THE TEETH,

Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissars, with handsome cases, hair riband, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

—LIKEWISE,—

The first quality razors; elastic and Jesse's strops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling-bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaster, and a variety of dressing-cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false-tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-strings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockets and breast pins of different kinds, and Starch of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

by order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister.

By order of the vestry,

JOHN JACOBS, Register.

November 15, 1797. 5w

The subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 16th of December next, at the house of Mrs. HALKERSTONE, in Upper-Marlborough,

SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and some NEGROES, late the property of Mrs. ANNE LEEKE, deceased. For the amount of purchases under ten pounds the cash will be expected, and above that sum negotitible notes, with approved endorsers, at sixty days. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, A. M.

3 w WILLIAM KILTY.

November 21, 1797.

FOUND,

On Monday morning,

A BANK NOTE,

The owner may have it by describing it and paying for this advertisement.

CHARLES L. NEVITT.

Annapolis, November 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's, as a stray, some time in July, last, a sorrel mare COLT, three years old, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable brand, a small blaze in her face, off hind foot white. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the upper part of Elk-Ridge.

w3 VACHEL BURGESS.

October 10, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an ideot, aged seventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land lying near Patapſco river, in Anne-Arundel county, called The Best Success, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

w4 SAMUEL HAWKINS.

November 11, 1797.

RIDGELY and EVANS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And Offer for Sale,

A general Aſſortment of Goods,

Suitable to the preſent Seaſon,

Conſiſting of

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broad cloths,
Common and ſatin ſtriped elaſtic ditto,
Faſhionable cord, mixed, ſtamped, and plain caſimers,
Double mill'd drabs,
Devonſhire kerſey,
Ladies and gentlemens ſuperfine coatings,
Common mixt and ſtriped ditto,
Superfine and common white, red, ſcarlet and yellow flannels,
Green baize, halfthicks, plains, and kerſeys,
Blue, green and white Kendal cottons,
Fearnought,
Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trouſers,
Mill'd and yarn ſtockings and gloves,
Double roſe and common ſtripe blankets,
Moreens, taboreens, and Jone's ſpinning,
Durants, calimancoes and fine black ruſſels,
Bombazeens, alapeens and bombazets,
Wildbores, cloaking and common camblets,
Brown and black crapes,
Changeable poplins,
Princeſs and fancy ſtuffs,
Fuſtians, ſatinets and royal ribs,
Corduroy, velverets, hunters, and fancy cords and thickſets,
Marſeilles, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks,
A beautiful aſſortment of ſwandown, linnet cloths, mole-ſkin and tamboured caſimer veſt ſhapes,
7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
9-8 and 5-4 fine Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ruſſia drab and ravens duck,
7-8 and 5-4 diaper,
7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table cloths,
Cambricks & long lawns,
Dowlaſs, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens,
An elegant aſſortment of tambour'd, ſtriped, croſs barred and plain jaconet and dreſs book muſlin,
Muſlin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats,
Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 India jaconet and book muſlins,
A very general aſſortment of faſhionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes,
Stamped muſlin & chintz ſhawls,
Ribands, edgings, tapes & ferrets,
Worſted bindings and galloons,
Threads aſſorted,
Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls,
Sewing, embroidering and tambour ſilks,
Pins and needles,
Ladies kid, Morocco and ſtuff ſlippers,
Luſtrings, taffities, modes and ſarcenet,
Ladies black, white and coloured ſatins,
Gentlemens black ſatin & ſilk florentines,
Silk velvets, aſſorted, in colours,
Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worſted ſtockings,
Ladies and gentlemens gauze, worſted, cotton and ſilk ditto,
Ladies paper, ſatin and beaver hats,
Mens, youths and boys fine and coarſe ditto,
Leipers and rappee ſnuff,
Beſt ſweet ſcent chewing tobacco,
A very general aſſortment of beſt quality pen and pocket knives,
Ladies and gentlemens Morocco pocket-books, with inſtruments,
Japanned waiters and tea trays,
Braſs candleſticks and ſteel ſnuffers,
Shovels and tongs,
Hearth and ſweeping brooms,
Iron tea-kettles,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails,
Hob-nails, ſhoe-tacks, & awl blades,
Beſt battle and common gunpowder,
Patent and common ſhot,
Earthen, glaſs, and China ware,
Sein twine, &c.

ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, freſh hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown ſugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, or on the uſual credit to their punctual cuſtomers. They return their ſincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for paſt favours, and hope, by their ſtrict attention, to merit a continuance of the ſame.

All thoſe who are indebted to them by bond or note of conſiderable time ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months ſtanding, are hereby required to cloſe them by paying up the ſame, or giving bond or note, with approved ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect that ſuits will commence againſt them to the next county court.

Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an aſſortment of gold, gilt, and ſilver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and ſteel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will ſell low for CASH.

N. B. The higheſt price given for old ſilver.

Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21ſt of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who ſays he was born free, and in Worceſter county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth ſhort upper jacket, under jacket and trouſers of the ſame, and has other cloathing with him, and has a ſcar on his knee, occaſioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parſon Moscrop; over South river, but ſays he was ſold to a Mr. John Martin, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances. Thoſe whoſe accounts are more than twelve months ſtanding, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this requeſt, as no apology will be neceſſary for compulſory meaſures ſhould they refuſe or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JAMES MATTISON,

Hatter,

In the houſe formerly occupied by Robert Couden, Eſq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has juſt received and will be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the beſt quality; he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a ſuperior quality, on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legiſlature of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in my favour, occaſioned by many unfortunate and unforeſeen circumſtances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to complete his legal title in part of a tract of land called A Resurvey or Right and Good Reason, which Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; conveyed to John F. Amelung, who conveyed the ſame to the ſubſcriber before he became naturalized.

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

RANAWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleſhy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when ſpoken to, and ſhews large teeth, generally uſes his left hand, and wore away a full ſuit of ſmart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September laſt.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and ſawyer, about the ſame age and height with Scogin, but ſlim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of laſt September. Whoever brings the ſaid negroes to the ſubſcriber, at Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, ſo that he may get them, ſhall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they ſhall be forgiven.

Weſt river, October 3, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. John Welch, at Leonard-town, or to the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Iſland, lately occupied by Dr. Jonathan Roberts. It is ſituated immediately oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extenſive view of the Cheſapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The ſoil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements conſiſt of a good frame dwelling houſe, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houſes, a very convenient cow houſe, two ſtables, a granary, carriage houſe, and every other neceſſary building that the accommodation of a family could poſſibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogſheads of cider, and ſeveral hundred buſhels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of conſiderable induſtry and taſte has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are ſeveral acres covered with locuſt and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houſes are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is ſeeded for the benefit of the purchaſer between ſeventy and eighty buſhels of wheat. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the firſt day of January next, and an extenſive credit will be given for the reſidue. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be exacted from the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title will be given him by

tf JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

BANK of BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſtockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at Bryden's Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the preſident and directors,

JAMES COX, Caſhier.

N. B. By act of incorporation five of the preſent directors are not eligible for the next year.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. Will, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. Tom, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having ſuffered much injury from perſons of different claſſes croſſing over our fields on Patapſco with the pretence of hunting, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting within our ſaid incloſures, with either dog or gun; any perſon or perſons hunting therein after this notice ſhall be dealt with as the law directs in ſuch caſes.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797. 6w

TAKE notice, that I alſo forewarn all perſons hunting within my incloſures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any perſon that will inform me, and eſtabliſh the fact, on any perſon or perſons that may hunt therein without my permiſſion, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harneſs for a pair of horſes. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797. 7w

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.